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—BY—
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MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1890

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
OF OHIO;
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
OF NEW YORK.

HANCOCK'S ACCEPTANCE.

General Hancock's letter of acceptance appears in another column. It is the most neutral political document that has appeared for years. Upon any of the great questions which form the issues of the campaign, the letter is absolutely noncommittal. It is simply a statement of general truths which no one calls in question. Any Republican could, without inconsistency, have written and published such a letter.

General Hancock has not a word to say upon the Chinese question. The mention of that subject in the Democratic platform called for some expression of opinion. His silence evidently signifies that he consents to unlimited Chinese immigration. This must be a terrible disappointment to the Democrats of the Pacific coast. Hancock's silence on this point is in strong contrast with Garfield's outspoken opposition to the Chinese influx.

Upon finance Hancock has nothing to say. Not a word about gold or silver or paper money, nothing about resumption, inflation or contraction.

There is nothing in Hancock's letter to show that he has any intention or desire to effect reform in the civil service. Of course not. The Democrats would be very sorry to cast their votes for a man who would not permit them the spoils of conquest. Let Hancock be elected, and every Republican office holder in the country will have permission to resign.

If merit in a letter of acceptance lies in evading an expression of opinion upon any leading question, Hancock's letter is to be commended. Should such a document be an honest expression of opinion upon those issues which must control the election, Hancock's letter must be condemned.

A PATRIOTIC DUTY.

About the only opportunity a citizen has of influencing the personnel of government is at the primaries. The course of politics is like a mountain stream. A very little thing will turn it at the start, but after it gets on its way and reaches the deep canyons no power can stop it. In the primary deliberations of his party the individual can often be useful, and if he is ambitious he can usually secure a partial representation of his ideas in the selection of candidates. If he neglects to do so and obnoxious individuals or measures are put up, he can only bolt or vote for the opposition, and with most men the worst man of their party is preferable to the best man in the opposite one. Professional politicians understand this matter and they devote far more time and thought to securing control of the primaries than they do to securing votes afterwards. If people would go to the primaries it would place our affairs on a much healthier basis. Many objectionable features would fall if acted upon by the mass of our voters. We hope every Republican will apply this to his own case. Instead of saying: "This is a good doctrine for my neighbor, but I am too tired to walk down town," we hope he will shoulder his ballot tomorrow and march down and vote it. It is at once an American's pride and a patriot's duty, and those who do not appreciate it deserve to have a bad government.

A STRONG TAIL.

The backbone which is lacking in Hancock's letter seems to have been thrust into the acceptance of "old Bill English of Indiana." His letter is twice as long and twice as strong as Hancock's. English is aggressive. He begins by pitching boldly into the Republican party, and sustains an aggressive tone throughout. He declares for hard cash or its equivalent. He favors the restriction of Chinese immigration.

But the main argument which Mr. English puts before the people is the desirability of having a complete change of office-holders. It greatly grieves him that the Federal office-holders should have any prospect of

remaining in place another four years. Mr. English is deeply affected by the thought. He seems to be quite bowed down by it. In this feeling he will have the deep sympathy of every Democrat in the country. Judging by a comparison between the two letters, the strength of the Democratic ticket seems to be in the tail. But there is no well-authenticated case on record of the tail wagging the dog.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

Now that Dr. Tanner has shown that fasting for a week is safe enough, why not adopt fasting in prison as a punishment for vagrancy, petty larceny and similar offences? A fast of a day or two in jail would have some terrors for a tramp. Imprisonment with abundant food is no punishment to a vagrant. If Dr. Tanner's theories, in a modified form, are correct, fasting would result in the prisoner's physical benefit; and, far more than the present system of punishment, in his moral improvement.

The shirt tree grows in the forests of Orinoco. When a native wants a shirt, as sometimes happens, he cuts down a shirt tree, chops from the trunk a piece about three feet long, and from this piece slices off the bark. This gives him a seamless cylinder of red and fibrous bark, which only requires two holes to be cut for the arms to make a light and cool garment.

The diphtheria is raging among the children in the vicinity of Reno and many deaths are occurring.—Eureka Leader.

There are no cases of diphtheria in Reno that we know of. Only two deaths from that disease have occurred here within a number of months.

There is a great deal of modesty in this world which will gaze at almost anything—provided it can be seen through a crack.—Scribner's Magazine.

The Commercial Bulletin estimates that Uncle Sam will raise 244,000,000 more bushels of wheat this year than his family can eat before the next harvest. As this is much more than his customers will need, it is thought that the price of wheat will fall very low before the year is out.

The Schroeder-Lefevre tragedy at Oakland teaches, as well as the hideousness of sin, the folly of confession. It is never too late to repent and reform: it is always too soon to confess and reveal.

Miss Lizzie Baymer, a fair bicyclist, the beauty of whose locomotive system dazzled the Eureka reporters, is now exhibiting her speed in Nevada City. Reno's reputation for severe morality probably prevented her from showing here.

Jim Carrie is reported as on his way to St. Louis, to have an interview with the Globe-Democrat editor, who in a headline called him "The hell-roaring Texas desperado."

General Banks of Massachusetts has pronounced for Garfield. He was a member of the Poland committee, which investigated the Credit Mobilier frauds.

There are 1,213 census children in Modoc county. Of this number 628 are boys and 610 are girls. Total number of children under five years of age, 575. Total number of children under seven years of age, 1,808. Number of school districts in the county, twenty-four. Schools entitled to two teachers: Bidwell, Alturas and Adin.

Ebereszer L. Lockwood, one of the proprietors of the Marysville Daily Appeal, died at his mother's residence in that city yesterday afternoon of pulmonary consumption.

We Challenge The World. When we say we believe, we have evidence to prove that Shiloh's Consumption Cure is decidedly the best Lung Medicine made, in as much as it will cure a common or Chronic Cough in one-half the time and relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, whooping cough, croup, and show more cases of consumption cured than all others. It will cure where they fail. It is pleasant to take, harmless to the youngest child, and we guarantee what we say. Price, 10 cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00. If your lungs are sore, chest or back lame, see Shiloh's Foreign Plaster. Sold by Osburn & Shoemaker, Drug Store, Reno, Nevada. nov 1 sat 12

Abilient. Van Stann's Abilient for cleaning and whitening the teeth.—The best tooth wash known.—Call and get a sample bottle free, at Osburn & Shoemaker's.

Do You Believe It. That in this town there are scores of persons passing our store every day whose lives are made miserable by indigestion, dyspepsia, sour and distressed stomach, liver complaint, constipation etc., when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's Viatic, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Osburn & Shoemaker, Drug Store, Reno, Nevada. nov 1 sat 12

Soda Water! Soda Water! Clear, Cold and Sparkling at Osburn & Shoemaker's. J. Fredrick pays the highest price for old gold.

The most popular and fragrant perfume of the day "ROSEMARY." Try it. For sale by Osburn & Shoemaker, Drug Store, Reno, Nevada. nov 1 sat 12

MRS. SCHROEDER'S SHAME.

Red Story of Lefevre's Boyar-She Wife's Confession of Her Guilt—She Lets Her Husband Know of the Back Door and Meets Her Husband With Kisses and Embrace.

In the examination of Edward F. Schroeder Saturday, for the killing of Dr. Lefevre in Oakland, the defendant was called to the stand. He testified that on the 11th of June he returned to his home about 9 o'clock in the evening, and as he entered the front door he heard the rear one close. His wife met him in her usual affectionate manner, put her arms about his neck and kissed him. He asked who it was that had just closed the door, and she replied that it was a man who had been to see the servant. Witness was suspicious that all was not right, and so told his wife. His story then ran as follows:

We retired. I lay in bed, my mind full of conjectures, but with no thoughts of wrong. I asked her: "Who came out of that room? It was no one who came to see Sarah. It was one who came to see you." She burst in a flood of tears and said: "Yes," I asked her who it was. She said: "don't ask me; I pray you don't ask me." I said that no one should come to see my wife without my knowledge. She said nothing and still cried. I again asked her who it was, and she said: "It was Dr. Lefevre. I said: 'Great God! do you tell me that man has come into my house and I not here?' I jumped from the bed and walked to and fro a few minutes, and walked up to the side of the bed where she was. I said: 'My wife, has that man ever touched you?' She said: 'no.' I said: 'Do you tell me the truth?' I also said, 'I want to believe you, but I must tell you I can't. No married woman would let a man enter her house except for one purpose. Did he accomplish that purpose?' She said: 'no.' I went to my children's bed and said, 'my children, what has your mother done to us?' I then threw myself on the bed with my children, and wept tears of agony. I returned to my wife's room and took her into the children's room. I asked her to tell me in the presence of the children if she was untrue to them. She said: 'no.' I went to the window.

SHE CAME AND KNELT BEFORE ME. I again asked her if she had wronged her children. She cried out with a shriek of agony, 'yes! oh! my God!' I could not believe what she said, and I asked if she knew what she was saying. She said: 'yes.' What occurred between that and daylight I do not know. She asked me to forgive her. I said: 'no.' I asked her if she knew she had deprived me of my all in this world. I recalled to me that I had never given her occasion to wrong me, how we had been married eight years and she had yet to hear the first cross word. She said she knew it, and wished that she might die. I walked the floor that night, and in the morning I dressed myself and said I was going out. She asked me where I was going. I said, 'to your father.' She said, 'don't tell him: it will break his heart.' I went to San Francisco, and went to the bank, standing outside till the accountant came in. I told him that I wished to take my holiday. He said, 'you can't do that.' I said, 'I will, if I forfeit my position.' 'All right,' said he. I left him and went to my father's house. He opened the door, and expressed surprise at seeing me. I must have looked agitated, and he said, 'my son, what is the matter?' We went into a room, and I told him what I had learned during the night. He begged me to be calm, and asked how I had learned it, and who was the man. I told him. He asked me where my wife was. I said: 'at home.' He said he would go home with me.

During the relation of this terrible recital the witness wept bitterly, and at times raised his hands in agony. Schroeder continued: Dr. Stebbins talked with me about the matter, and asked me what I should do. I said I did not know. He said, 'we must tear it. We must bury it deep down among ourselves.' We came home and walked into the house. My wife came to the head of the stairs and said, 'Minnie, your father wants to see you.' She came down and threw herself into his arms, crying bitterly. I left the room, and afterwards returned. Her father asked her if what she had told me about Dr. Lefevre was true. She said: 'yes.' He took us both in his arms and said, 'we must forget it. We must bury it.' That I, in my love for her, must bear it. My wife came to me and sat down. She sat in my lap, and put her arms about me, and

ASKED ME TO FORGIVE HER. And asked if I loved her. I told her my love for her had never ceased a moment. 'I do forgive you,' I said; 'I will forgive you.' She said she would call her father, and came in with her arms about him. She said, 'papa, Edward has forgiven me.' He took us both in his arms. We sat down, my wife sitting in my knee. He asked me if I had paid Lefevre any money. I said, 'after what he has done to me, I don't propose to pay the man who has dishonored my home.' I said that perhaps I had better pay him, as he might attempt to face the matter down and present a bill, which I should refuse to pay. He might sue me, and I should be compelled to show cause why I did not pay him. Her father suggested that we go to the office and demand a bill.

THE VISIT TO LEFEVRE. We went there, and the doctor came into the room. I looked at him in amazement—the man who had entered my house and polluted my home. Lefevre looked into his books, and I looked over his shoulder. He looked at what he pretended was my account. It was one item of \$10 and no more. I said, 'And that account.' I saw that he kept no account, and he simply kept my wife going there to inveigle her. He kept looking at the book and at another book. I took the book and slammed it down. My fa-

ther told me to write a receipt. I did so. I said to him, 'sign that,' and he did so without hesitation. He made no reply to anything I said when I took the receipt. I picked it up and looked at him, and he stood cowed down. I said, 'are you the man that left 1164 Alice street, last night, at 6 o'clock last evening?' He hesitated, and I said, 'answer me.' He replied, 'no.' I then said, 'you are a liar.' I told him, 'if you ever dare to speak to my wife, or even to look at her or me, or at my family, I will blow your head off.'

If ever I see you in the neighborhood of my house I will kill you. After leaving there I went to my house with Dr. Stebbins. Dr. Stebbins did not give me any reason for keeping the matter quiet. I knew myself what it was, because I could not bear to have the world know of my disgrace, my wife's shame, my home's pollution, and my children's dishonor. I next saw Dr. Stebbins on Sunday morning at church, my wife being with me. We saw the Doctor after service and talked with him. My wife and I then came home.

HANCOCK'S ACCEPTANCE

of the Democratic Nomination to the Presidency.

New York, July 30.—The following is General Hancock's letter of acceptance:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY, July 29, 1890. Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 13, 1890, appraising me formally of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention lately assembled in Cincinnati. I accept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me. The principles enumerated by the Convention are those I have cherished in the past, and shall endeavor to maintain in the future. The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the result of the war for the Union, are inviolable. If called to the Presidency I should deem it my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which in every article, section and amendment, is the supreme law of the land. The Government of the United States. The powers granted by it to the legislative, executive and judicial departments define and limit the authority of the General Government. Powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to it by the States, belong to the States respectively, or to the people. The General and State Governments, each acting in its own sphere, without trenching upon the lawful jurisdiction of the other, constitute the Union. This Union, comprising a general government with general powers, and State governments with State powers for purposes local to States, is a polity, the foundations of which were laid in the profoundest wisdom. This is the Union our fathers made, and which has been so respected abroad and so benefited at home. Tried by blood and fire, it stands to day a model form of free popular government—a political system which, rightly administered, has been and will continue to be the admiration of the world. May we not say, nearly in the words of Washington: 'The Union of a government which constitutes one people is justly dear to us.' It is the pillar, the support of our peace, safety and prosperity, and of that liberty we so highly prize and intend at every hazard to preserve; but no form of government, however carefully devised, no principles however sound, will protect the rights of the people unless the administration is faithful and efficient. It is a vital principle in our system that neither fraud nor force must be allowed to subvert the rights of the people. When fraud, violence or incompetence control, the noblest constitutions and wisest laws are useless. The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of freemen. It is only by a full vote, free ballot and fair count that the people can rule. In fact, as required by the theory of our government, take this foundation away and the whole structure falls. Public office is a trust, not a bounty bestowed upon the holder. No incompetent or dishonest person should ever be intrusted with it or appointed. They should be promptly ejected. Our material interests, varied and progressive, demand our constant and untiring efforts; sedulous and scrupulous care of the public credit, together with a wise and economical management of our government's expenditures, should be maintained, in order that labor may be lightly burdened and that all persons may be protected in their rights to the fruits of their industry. The time has come to enjoy the substantial benefits of reconciliation as one people. We have common interests. Let us encourage harmony and generous rivalry among our own industries, which will revive our languishing and rehabilitate our foreign markets, extend our commerce with foreign nations, assist our merchants, manufacturers and producers to develop our vast natural resources, and increase the happiness and prosperity of our people. If elected, I shall, with Divine favor, labor with what ability I possess to discharge my duty with fidelity according to my convictions, and shall take care to protect and defend the Union, and to see that the laws be faithfully and equally executed in all parts of the country alike. I will assume the responsibility, fully sensible of the fact that to administer rightly the functions of the government is to discharge the most sacred duty that can devolve upon an American citizen. I am, very respectfully yours, W. S. HANCOCK.

To Hon. John W. Stevenson, President of the Convention; Hon. John P. Steetkin, Chairman; and other members of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention.

NEW TO-DAY.

Wherever you can do best it is to your advantage to do your trading. Price goods everywhere, but before you make your purchases call at the Great Eastern I. X. L., on Commercial Row, next door to Postoffice, and we guarantee you the best goods at lowest prices. We keep a full line of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, etc., etc. Look for our sign, GREAT EASTERN I. X. L.

P. S. Expecting a very large stock very soon, we must and will dispense of our present stock, and give you below the prices of only a few articles. All other goods will be sold at the same proportion:

Fine black cashmere only 87c, worth 75c.
Dress goods 12 1/2% and 14c, worth 25c.
Towels, the cheapest and best ever known.
Parasols, from 25c and upwards.
Ladies' hose, from 12 1/2% and upwards.
Ladies' skirts, only 50c.
Ruching, from 10c and upwards.
Fans, from 5c and upwards.
White laces at a great sacrifice.
Corsets, from 5 bits to \$1, worth \$1 and \$2.
White goods, such as Nainsook, Jacquets and Piques, for less than New York cost.

Also a fine lot of clothing, gent's furnishing goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices. 8-3
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THE CHOICEST OF EVERYTHING

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THE BEST OF STYLE.

FOR COUNTRY CLERK.

I ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A CANDIDATE for County Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. R. S. OSBURN.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

REPUBLICAN State Convention.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION passed at a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee of Nevada, held at Virginia City, July 8, 1890, notice is hereby given that a State Convention of the Republican party will be held at

August 11, at 12 O'clock, M.,

For The Purpose of Nominating Three Presidential Electors, One Member of Congress and One Judge of the Supreme Court.

Also for the Selection of a New

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

And the transaction of such other business as may legitimately come before said Convention.

The apportionment of Delegates from the various counties to the said Convention is fixed as follows:

Churchill..... 1 Lander..... 5
Douglas..... 2 Lincoln..... 4
Esmeralda..... 2 Nye..... 4
Humboldt..... 2 Ormsby..... 4
Lyons..... 2 White Pine..... 5

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That primary elections for the choice of delegates to said State Convention shall be held not later than August 7, 1890.

Resolved, That we recommend that Republicans in the several Election Precincts throughout the State to form themselves into clubs, for effective work during the approaching campaign.

Resolved, That the test for voting at said Primaries shall be an affirmation by the person offering to vote that he is a citizen of the United States, that he voted the Republican ticket at the last general election in this State, or would have done so had he voted at said election, and a pledge to support the National and State nominees at the coming election.

Resolved, That the several County Republican Central Committees throughout the State be requested to provide for the election of delegates from their respective counties to the Republican State Convention.

I. L. REQUA,
Chairman Republican State Central Com.
D. W. DUTCH, Secretary.

GRAND Spring and Summer Opening

—AT—
NATHAN'S,

West Side of Virginia St., Reno.

My Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

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M. NATHAN.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT

Arcade Hotel,

Is Completely Furnished with Every

Comfort and Luxury,

—AND IS—
NOW READY FOR BUSINESS.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT!

Rooms en suite or Single!

COMMERCIAL ROW, RENO, NEVADA.

D. McFARLAND, Proprietor.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF RENO, NEVADA.

D. A. BENDER, President.

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RENO, July 13-14

Supervising Baking Powder.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Absolutely Pure.

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—FOR—
STRENGTH AND PURITY.

The Best Article for General Baking Purposes.

It is the Cook's Favorite.

Warranted perfectly pure and superior to anything of the kind now in the market, for healthfulness and strength. Providing at all times, the most delicious cookery.

For sale by grocers. Or, sent direct by mail on receipt of sixty (60) cents, for one pound can. Sold in can only. Full weight guaranteed. Address:

Superior Baking Powder Co.
143 Chambers Street,
New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JERRY SCHOOLING,

Successor to Hagerman & Schooling

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[Wholesale and Retail Dealer in]

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS

Hardware, Queensware,

Wines, Liquors,

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Special attention paid to retail department, goods bought and sold on lowest possible margin.

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LIVE AND LET LIVE.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge to any Portion of the City.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED

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